THIS EVENING-THE BLACK CROOK-Great Parisiones

THIS EVENING-ITALIAN OPERA-CRISPING E LA CO MARE-Miss Clara Louise Kellegg, Stockton, Testa, Bellini, An Longed, Operato, Bancal WALLACK'S THEATER.

THIS EVENING—"OUES." Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Frederis
obissen. Mr. John Gilbert. Mr. Churles Fisher, Miss Madeline Henjuss. Mrs. Vennos.

THIS EVENING BOPLE'S LAWYER - LIVE INDIAN.

THIS EVENING-CENDRILLON-GRAND FAIRY BALLET.

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-TRUE TO THE CORE. Miss Famp Herring.

DAY AND EVENING-MAJOR JONES'S CHRISTMAS PRESENT-AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY. Mr. C. W. Clarke and & Full company. Two HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSITES—VAN AMBURGH'S COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

TRIS EVENING—NEW YORK CIRCUS TROUPE. Rebert
Stickney, Australian Family and Mile. De Berg. Matines at 24 o'clock.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
THIS EVENING-RUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.-THE MAN
IN BLACK-TWO POMPEYS-WAKE UP ABRAHAM, &c.

THIS EVENING-FIRST APPEARANCE OF LITTLE MAC

THIS EVENING-M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. FREE EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

Great Masonic Fair at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Grand

Fair of the Union Home and School for Orphans of Soldiers, at Union General Rossus, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-st.

Business Notices.

The GORHAM MANUPACTURING COMPANY SILVER-RIPE GORIAM MIANCACTURE TO CONTROL OF STATE STATES AND ALL STATES OF FOOTIGENERS. I. Informs the trace that they are producing fine ELECTRO PLAYER GOODS, comprising full DENNER and TREE SERVICES STATES OF THE STA

1 CONTRAM MOTOLO

And all such are fully quaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, us their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURS. LOOKIN RALLAND. WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF FURS

Nos. 50 and 53 Howard-st., Will offer at retail, commencing

MONDAY, Dec. 10, His entire Stook, consisting of

MCFFE, COLLARS, COLLABOTTES. PERSONAL BARTHAS and TALMAS IN

SABLE, ROYAL FREINE, MINK. FITCH, SQUIRREL, CONET, &c.

Also goods for Gentlemen's wear, in OTTER, BRAVER, CONST. and NUTRIA.

DAYES COLLAMORE & CO., No. 479 Broadway, & doors below Broome st. Having Enlarged their Store by Extending it through to Mercer-st.

to their Large Stock of CHINA AND GLASSWARE.
We desire Especial Attention to a face of the control of the contr Especial Attention to a Large Assortment of NEW CHINA DINING 8818. HOLIDAY GIFTS! FAMILY SILVER!

LUCIUS HART & Co., The Oldest Plated-Ware House in the City, Nos. 4. 6 and S BURLING SLIP. SILVER-PLATED WARE, FLOTENCE
Reversible F ed Lockstich
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No. 545 Broadway.

DASHING YOUNG MEN NG 1 OUNG MEN
will find the new style of Har rior
calls at ORNIN's. The snost elegant
fabric of the seeson. No. 513 Broadway. FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. - \$70,000 worth of Furs, of di kinds selling of a greatly sedered prices, at HANTA'S, No. 307 Caudies, corner of Woosier.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF WESTER CLOTHING.
WESTER CLOTHING.
A Suit of Clothes from Nine to Thirty Dollars.
No. 19 Courtlands st.
No. 19 Courtlands st.

CHRONIC CATARRIL!-THE ONLY POSITIVE CURE!-New or has there been one case curred hitherto. I have in my possission positive evidence that the principal cerdificates published of a pret made dure, dated Garsenpuch, is a forgery. Also that others are false. Nature's remedials, from plants, present the only positive outs ever discovered, and patients will be referred to those whether the been sured. Explanatory circular, one stung. Advise grain. Advises are call on Wise E. Prances, Flushing, N. T., which is 35 minutes

WORKS LIKE A CHARM.—Mme. Demorest: The one new not be a shifful mechanic to operate it—is, in short, a house bold fairs... Si-ART BARNES, Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, Virginia.

T. B. BYNNER, Watches and Jewelry,

Nos 350 and 352 BROADWAY.

Are now opening over 100 cases of choice goods, ortation, and specially made to their order—embrs

greets Jaweley, Clours, Shoness, and Fancy Goods produced this season in Paris, London, Vienna, Geneva, Raples, Rome, etc., etc., forming the most extensive assertment of rich and rare articles of luxury ever exhibited on this continent. AT EVERDELL'S CARD DEPOT, No. 302 Broadway, A HOLIDAY PRESENT.—POLLAR & SOK, No. 692
Broadway, New York, near Fourth-4:, Munnecuant Pips Manu-Cartes Vignotte, \$3 per dosen; Duplicates, \$2.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world; Harmless, Heliable, Instantaneous; the only perfect dye-black of brown. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Genuine signed Wm. A. Barchenos. At all Draggists and Performers. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORT BAND-sons, Suppostume, &c.—Manag & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Voscy-st. Lafty attendant.

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DR. Gernard's Pile Curb.

Positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on reconjusted \$4. Circulars free. Sold by drugglats. Agent wanted every
where. Address J. B. Romains, Manager, No. 275 Broadway, NewTork.

AT SIMMONS'S, No. 6694 BROADWAT—A splendid assertment of Opera. Field and Marine Glasses, Microscopes, &c. Also, the celebrated Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Get rid of a Cold at once by using JAYNE'S Ex-PROTORANT, a certain cure for all Pulmonary and Bronchial affec-

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton-st., R. T., the Caterial Visiting Card for the Holidays. BOOTS, SHORS and GAITERS at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway. Largust, cheapest, and best assortment of custom-mad-work in the city. Also, made to order at short notice. French Boort and Garrans of Gen's Paris make.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.he, 543 Broadway.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair, heeps it glossy and from falling out; removes Dandruff; the finest dressing used. Sold by REESTOR, No. 10 Aster House, and Druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, L.L. D .-The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and eivilians. 1,500 Chestantest. Palla: Articrol., N. 71, 19 Gross st., Buston. Avoid readeless limitations of his patents

DAMR'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES the, Colds and all Throat and Lung Discusses. Sold ever Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame Jumel's Mammatal Beies and Patent Breat Elevator to develop the form physical edication. Depot 262 Canal st. Sold by druggists. Seed for circular. SEWING-MACHINES

Fon Sale and To Rust. V. W. Wickes, No. 744 Broadwa FIRST PREMIUM ESTRY ORGANS.-None other conthe new and admirable Vox Rumana Attachment.

G. G. Sarn & Co., No. 417 Broome st. WILLOOX & Ginns's Szwing-Machina,—" Its seam is less liable to rip than the lock-stitch,"—["Judger Declaion" at the Grand Trial."] Send for samples of both stitches. No. 508 Broadway. WEED SEWING-MACRINE COMPANY, No. 506 Broadway. The princip il Family Macuinn that uses a straight see makes the Lock-stitch. A valuable and useful Holiday Present.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DAY is universally acknowl-

TEN REASONS WHY HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS SHOULD HAVE A PLACE IN STREET HOW !

BROADSA by invigorating the constitution and the frame they seen BECAUSE (especially) their use prevents the atmospheric pol which produces *epidemics* from taking effect upon the sysiom.

BROAUSE they cure indigesion, and impart unwented vigor to the

thomach. BECAUSE they are the best appetizing medicine at present known. BECAUSE they are the only preparation upon which persons of a bilious habit can safely rely to keep the lines in good order. BECAUSE they from and regulate the bowels, and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing under relaxation. BROADER they strengthen the nerves, clear the brain, and cheer the

BECAUSE in case of an attack of speams or bilious coile they are the sest thing that can be administered on the instant.

Breacas they combine the three properties of a tonic, an alteralis and a nervine in their utmost purity and perfection.

BECAUSE they are a specific against. Ague and Fever and all inter itients, and with all their potency as a preservative and a remedy, are

HAVILAND, CHURCHMAN & ENGLAND, OLD STAND, No. 47 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK. FRENCH CHINA. We are receiving from our factory in France, richly decorated DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASTS, &c.

METCALPE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily ecting wenderful cures. It sets like magic, both Chronic and In numbery Rheumatism giving way before it. The afflicted are ad-

WHITE & GLENNEY,

New-Work Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1866

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEERLY TRIBURG must be handed in To Day.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We will thank our advortising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after so clock they cannot be classified under their proper heads.

On our second page to-day will be found The Money Market and the report of the Markets.

We print to-day a full abstract of the Metropolitan Police Report, which will be found of general interest.

The Grand Jury have made a presentment in regard to unsafe buildings, and cite several reasons why Commissioner McGregor should take further action in the matter. Though they decline to make public their opinion of the security of the new Academy of Music, we infer that they do not consider it safe.

A London dispatch informs us that there is no

longer any danger apprehended of a Feniau revolution

in Ireland, and that "confidence has returned to the "people," which seems an ironical expression when we consider how many British regiments have been sent to keep the people quiet. That the rebellion has been smothered is confirmed by the tenor of our Dublin correspondence. The Roman Catholics in London recently met, Archbishop Manning presiding, to express sympathy with the Pope. The Archbishop held that though the Pope might leave Rome without giving the Church cause

of alarm, Rome should still be, for the sake

of Europe, the property of the Church. The chief

significance of the meeting, however, was its opposi-

tion to the English Reform movement. The speakers

considered the desire of the Romans to become a part of United Italy, and the demand of the English for the extension of suffrage, as equally wicked and dangerous, and warned Great Britain that in permitting the Pope to be driven from the Holy City, she parted with an important protection against revolution at home. The war on the River Plate has for some time been taking a turn specially unfavorable to Brazil. There are indications that there may be still greater troubles in store for the South American Empire. Paraguay has long been in negotiation with Bolivia for the conclusion of an alliance, and the last mail brings a report that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been concluded, according to which Bolivia will supply to Paraguay a contingent of 2,500 men, carry the war into Brazil, and, if possible, republicanize that country. If this report should be confirmed Brazil will find it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to defend its Western Provinces, the only con

munication with which in former years was by the

rivers now made impassable by the guns of the Para-

guayans. It is also confirmed that both the Presi-

lents of the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are

powerless to aid any longer in carrying on the war.

The latter may any moment be unseated by his op-

ponents at home; and the former is even said to be

avorable to the alliance between Paraguay and

Bolivia. The mail from Rio Janeiro brings us a piece of news as significant as it is pleasing. The Emperor of Brazil has just liberated the national slaves, the profits of whose labors belonged to the Crown; and large numbers of the freedmen, we learn, have entered the army, and are being forwarded in detachments to the seat of war. This looks like the first step toward general emancipation in Brazil-at least, it is so regarded by the Abolition party of the Empire. The Emperor of Brazil is known as one of the most enlightened and liberal rulers of the age, and there can be no doubt that he sincerely desires to see the fine country which he governs delivered from the incubus and stigma of Slavery. In liberating the national slaves he has, in effect, entered a quiet but telling protest against the "institution," and the influence of his example can hardly fail to prepare the way for the emancipation of the slaves throughout the Empire. It strikes us that the course pursued by the United States Government in our civil war has had something to do with the Emperor's action in freeing the Crown slaves. At any rate, it is remarksble that, as in our case, Brazil accepts the services of the negro as a soldier, to fight the battles of Iris country, putting the sword into hands from which the manacles have just fallen.

A friend of Mr. O'Gorman furnishes the following explanation in respect to his efforts in the matter of the Fernando Wood lease: "Mr. O'Gorman hav done his whole duty, and has overstepped his line of duty, in resisting this atrocious fraud. A week or two after his election, and before he had been sworn into office, he entered a formal protest against the completion of any such lease by the Controller. After entering office, the lease, as drawn up in conformity with the resolution of the Common Council, was submitted for his opinion, and he dis-'approved of the same and refused to lend it his 'sanction. Shortly before last 1st of May, 'Mr. O'Gorman made official application to the Controller for new offices, elsewhere than in Mr. Wood's buildings, for the use of his two Bureaus-that of Public Administrator and Corporation Attorney-but was peremptorily refused any relief by that official.

personally responsible for the offices which he now occupies in No. 82 Nassau-st." -We trust Mr. O'Gorman will not suspend his real till it is settled that the city shall be surely protected.

BRITISH PROTECTION.

The Importers of this city are in full chorus just now against the unreasonableness and the absurdity of the demand of the Laborers of the United States, that at least equality of competition between them and the manufacturing capitalists of Europe shall be secured to them by law. "More protection for milhonaire manufacturers," "More taxation of the people for the benefit of capitalists"-" More legislation to enrich special interests," these are the reiterated cries by which the British Free Trade League in Pinc-st. expects to frighten Americans out of their common sense. "Protection!" Why, the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain is founded on protection, and on nothing else. Her enormous industry has been built up by protectionby high protection, devised and asked for by her manufacturers, freely given by her Parliaments, watched over and amended by her Boards of Trade, steadily adhered to by successive ministries as vital national policy. An Englishman, or an Englishman's hired American echo, discharging from his cheeks the word "Protection" as a scoff, or in anywise arguing against protection as an incident to the development of a nation's industry, with such a record before him as the British tariffs on Iron !-- the impudence is matchless. Just see what unswerving support the British Government gave to the British iron manufacture for an unbroken period of 147 years, till it was strong enough to invite the world to Free Trade, and to teach Free Trade.

In 1679 the first duty on foreign iron was imposed by the British Government, of 10 shillings per tun. In 1710 the duty was advanced to 21. 1s. 6d. per tur in English vessels, and 21. 10s. 10d. in foreign vessels. A stiff tariff, which yearly did its intended work for 72 years, undisturbed by any howling of foreign importers, camped in London or elsewhere, against the folly of manufacturing dear iron at home when cheaper iron could be bought abroad. This tariff did not make cheap iron-did not even supply England with the iron she needed, for she was a constant importer of it. But what of that? She was after cheap iron, and she was going to get it through persevering protection. In 1782 the duty was raised to 21, 16s. 2d. In 1785 Parliament prohibited the exportation of tools, engines, models, or plans of machines used in the manufacture of iron, under the penalty of one year's imprisonment of the shipper, £200 fine, confiscation of the articles shipped or intended to be shipped, a fine of £200 on the master of the vessel, and the same on the custom-house officers, whowere to be dismissed, and be thereafter incapable forever of holding office. Item, for enticing iron work men out of England, Parliament imposed the penalty of one year's imprisonment and £500 fine for every workman so enticed; the fine to be doubled for the second offense. Blood-earnest legislation-but there was not a man in England to protest against it. For England, and the English, were after cheap iron. In 1787 there was nobody to talk about the right of

buying in the cheapest markets, and foreign import-

ers not having a voice in legislation. Parliament prohibited the importation of iron less than three-fourths of an inch square, except plain bars, and all manfac tures of iron and steel. In 1795 that blood-earnest act prohibiting the exportation of tools and machinery was made perpetual. In 1796 the duty on iron was raised to 3t. 1s. 9d. per tun. And now England had 121 furnaces and made 124,879 tuns of iron -and there was still no voice for free trade. In 1797, higher! the duty raised to 3t. 4s. 7d. In 1798, unsettled revenue policy, ch! very bad for manufacturers, eh !-- the duty was again raised to 34. 15s. 5d.—and not a whinny of free-trade to disturb the deadly purpose of these wise English to beat the world in making iron. They were determined to do it, and through the only possible way, protection. In 1802, England had 168 furnaces and made 170,000 tuns of iron. And there wasn't a man in the realm to say that the iron manufacturers didn't need more protection, that they could sustain themselves, that this increase of the tariff was special legislation, and other such bosh. In 1803-oh, the folly of changing tariffs, which our importers weep over !-up the Government puts the duty again-to 4l. 4s. 44d. In 1804, the duty again raised to 4/. 17s. ld. In 1805, the duty again raised to 5t. 6s. In 1806, again !--advanced to 5t. 7s. 54d. 1809-oh, these constant changes of tariffs (in favor of protection) so injurious to manufacturers !-- the market of England for English iron not being yet secured, the Government again advanced the duty to 54. 9s. Iod. In 1813, the market not yet secured the duty was again advanced to 61, 9s, 10d. Under this protection in five years the production of iron in Great Britain ran up to 300,000 tuns a year. But England could not yet beat the world in making cheap iron, and, inexorable in her determination, and wisely and faithfully governed, she again, in 1819, advanced the duty on imported iron to 61, 10s, in British ships and 71. 18s. 6d. in foreign ships. Iron slit or hammered into rods, or drawn, or hammered less than three-fourths of an inch equare, was charged with a duty of 201. Hoops theretofore charged 111. 8s. 4d. a tun, were no charged 23t. 15s.! By 1825 what had this determined patient, ever augmenting protection accomplished It accomplished its work. It enabled England to develop her manufacture of iron to the degree that she could undersell the world, and begin to preach the gospel of Free Trade among nations. In this year the price of iron per tun in various countries was as follows: France, 251, 10s.; Sweden, 131, 13s.; Belgium, 16l. 14s.; Russia, 13l, 13s.; Germany, 161. 14s.; England, 101. In 1826 the duty on bar iron was reduced to 1l. 10s.; on hammered rods from 201, to 51. Hoops remained at 231, 10s., and pig iron at 10s.

The British Government thus advanced the duties on imported iron fifteen times in a space of 147 years, from \$2 50 a tun to \$35 a tun, and made every one of those duties specific. More than this, during all that time her manufacturers had the advantage of high prices of iron in all the other countries of the world. England did not begin to reduce her duties on foreign iron until she had so established her manufacture that she exported nine times as much as she imported, and of course no longer required protection. More yet: she waited ten years after it was demonstrated that she could manufacture iron from 33 to 50 per cent cheaper than any country in the world before she reduced her tariff, and took the first step toward free trade.

That persevering protective legislation, that piling of duty on top of duty, that construction block upon block of a wall to shut out competition and retain the home-market, we look upon as one of the proudest monuments of British administration, always in respect to its own interests vigorous and far-sighted We honor the sagacious and resolute men who for a century and a half shut the doors of the British Custom-House in the face of the world, and held them tight, while within the kingdom capitalists and workingmen, undisturbed not only but encouraged, built up, by England's supremacy in iron-making, England's supremacy in commerce, machinery, and wealth. The grandeur and fidelity of this protective policy is equaled only by the selfishness and dishonesty of the free-trade policy which succeded it-the endeavor to persuade the nations of the earth to adopt the theory that tariffs and custom-houses hinder the development of industry and the growth of wealth. And the cap-sheaf of this

'And lastly, Mr. O'Gorman has made him selfishness and dishonesty is the volunteer or the

purchased assistance given by an American to propagate the paradox and the untruth.

LICENSE TO MURDER.

The President, by an order dated Dec. 22, has dissolved the Military Commission, held at Richmond, for the trial of Dr. James L. Watson. The prisoner, who recently murdered a negro in Rockbridge County, Va., has therefore been discharged from custody, and is secured from any punishment. The facts in this case deserve to be universally known. A few weeks ago a negro named Echols drove

violently against a carriage in which the family of Dr. Watson were riding, breaking it, but injuring no one. The next day Watson went in search of the negro, found him at work in a field, and attempted to beat him. Echols resisted and ran, pursued by Watson, who threatened to shoot him unless he stopped. Echols preferred flight to a struggle, and Watson drew a pistol and shot him through the body. He died in a few hours. The murderer then surrendered himself, and his trial in the County Court resulted in entire acquittal. Gen. Schofield, before whom these facts were brought, issued an order, under authority of the Act of Congress of July 16, 1866, for a Military Commission in Richmond, and on the 19th inst. Watson was brought before it. His conviction, had not the President interfered, was certain, for he confessed that he had committed the crime. Mr. Johnson, in dissolving the Commission, chose

to accept the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that military trial of civilians in the Loyal States is illegal, as his authority. His Cabinet, it is said, agrees with him. This interpretation will surprise no one, though it would have been better had a test case been submitted to the Supreme Court from the Rebel States. We are not yet prepared to admit that Virginia and Indiana stand in equal relations to the Government. But any argument on this point is superseded by the fact that the President's action has taken from the freedmen their last hope of protection, from their oppressors the last fear of punishment. Watson killed this negro brutally. It was a murder without a shadow of justification, and freely admitted and boasted of as an act of courage. Yet the civil authorities of Virginia acquitted him of any crime, and virtually excluded the wanton killing of negro from the category of murder. He may kill another to-morrow, and there is no power that will punish the act. This is not an exceptional case; in Georgia, 300 freedmen have been killed since Christmas, 1865, and but three of their murderers have been punished by the civil courts. Our correspondent at Savannah writes, under date of Dec. 19: 'It would be just as easy to get a jury in the State of New-York to convict a person of manslaughter for shooting a mad dog, as to get a jury of Rebels to find a Rebel guilty upon a charge of killing a negro." Sweeping as this assertion may be, the escape of Watson is an instance of its truth, as the New-Orleans massacre, the acquittal of Perrin, in Columbus County, Georgia, of the murder of Henry Thomas, and hundreds of other cases are proofs. The civil courts in the Rebel States positively refuse to try such cases, while in the few cases where the fear of military interference has induced them to parade the form of duty, the jury has acquitted the prisoner without the pretense of deliberation. No more need be said; we may simply add that the construction which President Johnson puts upon the decision of the Supreme Court, whether it be right or wrong, has left the Freedmen without a particle of legal protection. The whole subject must come before Congress, which will not, we may hope, neglect its duty of immediate action.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

One of the greatest, though not one of the immediate results of the late German war, is the impulse which it has given throughout Europe to the question of military reorganization. It was commonly known, even before the war, that Prussia had an excellent military system; but how far it excelled that of the other European countries was never fully understood by the statesmen and soldiers of Europe, until the extraordinary brilliancy of the campaign of 1866 filled all of them with astonishment and many with dismay. Nothing, certainly, could be more complimentary to Prussia than the haste of most of the other European States, after the close of the war, to

nitiate measures for a thorough reform of their armies. In none of the European countries has this initiation of military reforms attracted greater attention than in France. Proud as the French Government and nation have always been of their army and military renown, they did not hesitate, in view of the Prussian triumph, to admit and loudly proclaim the necessity of creating a more numerous and more effective army A festatistical facts about the armies of the two countries will show that the French had very weighty reasons for taking this subject into serious consideration. The population of France, in 1866, was estimated at about 37,000,000. For the same year, the effective force of the army, on a peace footing, was fixed at 400,000, while on the war footing it would amount to 757,727 men. & Prussia, in 1866, had a population of 19,000,000, or just about one-half of the population of France. In time of peace its standing army was 208,578, about one-half of the French army, and therefore in the same proportion to the total population; but whenever it should become necessary to put the army on a war footing, Prussia could within a few weeks bring into the field a thoroughly disciplined army of 609,000, or, if the reserve troops were added, of 714,000 men, thus equaling France in the number of her soldiers, notwithstanding the double number of inhabitants in the latter country.

In consequence of the war, 10,000,000 of other Germans are to form, with Prussia, the North-German Confederation. The most important object Prussia had in view in establishing this confederation was the incorporation of the army of the minor States with that of Prusaia. This point has been secured even before the meeting of the North-German Parliament, and Prussia as a military power represents, therefore, a population of 29,000,000 of men. She is straining every nerve to complete the introduction of her entire military system into the minor States. This being accomplished, Prussia would have on the peace footing an army of over 300,000, and in time of war an effective force of more than 1,000,000 men. No one, moreover, doubts that the South-German States, which have a population of 8,000,000, must very soon drift into a union with the Northern Confederation, and in case of a foreign war, they would even now b almost sure to go hand-in-hand with Northern Germany. Their annexation would raise the Prussian Army to the grand total of 1,300,000.

We can hardly be mistaken if we ascribe the pacific turn which was all at once given to the foreign policy of France, in great measure to a consideration of the above figures. Upon the establishment of the North-German Confederation, France became, as a military power, decidedly inferior to Prussia. To change this humiliating condition was the task imposed upon the Military Commission. The report of the Commission is not yet before us. Rumors come by the Atlantic cable that it was intended to raise the French Army (including reserves) to 1,200,000 men, but that the discontent with this measure was so general among all classes of the population that it had to be abandoned. Thus on the one side is the military superiority of

Prussia, and on the other, the universal dissatisfaction of the French people with the proposed increase of the standing army. Beset by these two difficulties, the Emperor has to adjust a policy of military reform which shall raise his power to a level with that of

Prussia, and still keep peace at home. On his ability to do it the stability of his Government may largely depend.

SUPERVISING SWINDLES.

We lately called attention to the action of the Board of Supervisors, who, at their meeting on Wednesday, added \$200 to the salary of each of the 101 attendants on the City and County Courts, thus putting \$20,200 into the annual tax-levy. The announcement that so large a number of persons, in addition to the regular corps of clerks, librarians, stenographers, oriers and interpreters, are employed as Court attendants at a cost of more than \$120,000 per annum, has surprised many of our readers, it being well known to those who are familiar with the Courts that not more than one-third of that number discharge any duty beyond drawing their salaries.

These supernumerary attendants have been appointed by the Board of Supervisors (most of them during the last three years), in defiance of the opinion of Corporation Counsel Bronson, who decided that such appointments were illegal. The number of these extra attendants has been doubled in consequence of the peculiar construction of the Board of Supervisors -that body being composed of an equal number of each political party. This non-partisan arrangement necessitates a trade being made upon every job, either large or small, that is put through the Board; so that whenever a Democratic Supervisor finds it desirable to provide for some pugilistic satellite by placing him on the pay-roll as an attendant on one of the courts, a similar compliment must be paid to a Republican Supervisor in order to keep the account even. Such arrangements keep matters moving pleasantly in the Board, but are not profitable to our tax-payers. In illustration of this subject, a circumstance of recent occurrence may be interesting to our readers.

During the past two years there have been eighteen persons receiving pay as regular attendants on the Court of Sessions, but in consequence of the nonattendance of most of these gentlemen, the Judges of the Court found themselves in want of a couple of officers to convey prisoners to and from the Tombs. Fully understanding what was necessary to obtain their desires, the Judges sent a communication to the Supervisors asking for the appointment of four additional attendants. The communication was received and referred to a Committee, who in due time reported favorably, and submitted a resolution appointing the four extra men, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum for each. The "Ring" in the Board, however, desired to give it a further nursing, and the resolution was laid over until the next meeting, at which time the matter was again considered, the word "four" was stricken out and "ten" substituted, and the resolution thus amended was passed and sent to the Mayer. His Honor, Mayor Hoffman, not deeming ten additional attendants necessary, vetoed the resolution and re turned it to the Supervisors, who are holding it until the proper time arrives to pass it over the veto. That these ten men will eventually be saddled upon the public treasury may be inferred from the course pursued in regard to a similar veto of the Mayor's, which was sent to the Board on the 15th of August last, and was passed over the veto at their last meeting. This resolution appointed John Hogan Clerk of one of the Courts, at an annual salary of \$3,000. The objections of Mayor Hoffman were: First, That the appointment was not legally made; and Second, That the Tax-levy expressly provides that "no liability shall be incurred "in excess of the appropriation," and that there was no appropriation from which the salary could be paid. Nothwithstanding these objections, the resolution was again passed by a vote of eight against two.

The Legislature will probably abolish the Board of Supervisors this Winter, but care must be taken that provision is also made for removing from office the swarm of sinecure place-holders which has been created by the Board during the nine years of its ex-

WINTER GARDEN

THE DRAMA.

There will be a performance to-day at the Winter Garden to which-in view of both the season and circum stances-the attention of the public should be especially called. At no time more than the present does the sacred cause of charity come home to our hearts. If Christmas means anything, it means love, and kindness, and benevo lence. Whoever honors the day will practice the virtues that belong to it. The performance, at the Winter Garden, to which we allude, is to be given for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. Mr. Booth, and all the players in the Company, have volunteered their services. Mr. Stuart gives the theater. The play will be "The Stranger," and the performance will commence at 124 o'clock in the day. We sincerely hope that a solid enefit will result.
On Tuesday evening, Christmas, Mr. Booth will enset

Richelies. The same play is to be given at the Wednesday

On Thursday an extra matinés will be given for the On Thursday an extra mattage will be given better to fur. Lingard, who has sustained such a heavy loss in the recent burning of the New Bowery Theater.

Mr. Booth, and the theatrical company, as also Mr. Maretzek and his opera troupe, have volunteered to participate in this entertainment. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest, and can scarcely fail to call together a Saturday evening next the long promised representa-

tion of "Othello" will be given, with Mr. Dawison as Othello, Mr. Booth as Iago, Mr. Gotthold as Cassio, and Mrs. Methua-Scheller as Desdemona. The dialogue will be spoken partly in German and partly in English, and we should say that the effect must be something wonderful. RISTORI.

On Wednesday evening next, the 26th inst., Madame Ristori will reappear at the French Theater, in this city, in her best part, Queen Elizabeth. On Friday evening she will play Deborah-which is familiar to American she will piay Deborah—which is familiar to American theater-goers as "Leah, the Forsaken"—and on Saturday, at a matinée, she will enset Mades. Madame Ristori's engagement in Philadelphia was prosperous. She played Pro di Tolomei for her benefit, on Friday evening last, and also recited Legouve's French version of Schiller's poem of "Joan D'Arc's Farewell."

SPECIAL AMUSEMENTS. "The Hugnenot Captain" will be acted for the first time at the Olympic Theater, this evening. Mr. Jordan will sustain the principal character.

At the New-York Circus, a Matinée will be given every day, at 21 o'clock, until further notice, in addition to the day, at 24 o cock, and further usual evening performances. This arrangement will accommodate all classes of pleasure-seekers who desire to

improve the boliday season.

Mr. Hartz will give his 100th entertainment at Dodworth's Hall this evening, and will perform a new feat, entitled "Multum in Parvo." It consists, we believe, in taking an immense bulk of miscellaneous articles—such as bird-cages and dressing-cases—out of a small portfolio. There can be no doubt of the perfectly posing mystery of this marginal's arts.

this magician's arts.

The plays of "Major Jones's Christmas Present," and "Away with Melancholy," will be acted, for the first time, at Barnum's Museum, this afternoon.

"Ours" has entered upon a fine run at Wallack's Theater—so that we shall have abundant time for further analysis of its merits, and of the excellent acting wherewith it is presented.

Mr. Owens is drawing crowds to the Broadway Theater by the old magnet, Solon Shingle. He is, this week, to play "The Live Indian," as an after-piece.

CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCES. A few notes as to the performances announced for Christmas day may prove useful to our readers, and are,

therefore, here appended:
Three performances will be given at the Circus—two in

Three performances will be given at the clause—wor the day and one in the evening.—Mr. Hartz will give an afternoon as well as an evening performance at Dodworth's Hall.—Afternoon as well as evening performances are to given at Niblo's Garden and at the New-York Theater.

"The Black Crook" may be seen at one theater, and "Cendrillon" at the other. These are true holiday pieces. Their merits have already been acknowledged and described.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington and the seribed.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington and the seribed.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington at the seribed.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington and the seribed.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington and the seribed.—Christmas Day will be a very busy time at Bartington and the seribed of the series of the serie Their merits have already steady and accessions, scribed.—Christimas Day will be a very busy time at Barnum's Museum, since, as is customary on great occasions, performances are to be given there at almost every hour from dawn to midnight. The Van Amburgh animals, to which we give special attention elsewhere, will be exhibited as usual.—Budworth's Minstrels commence a matinée to-merrow at the Fifth Avenue Opera House. They present an excellent bill, of which "The Man in Black" is, not unnaturally, the chief feature.—Christmas Day will also be observed by an unusually festive entertainment at the Hall of Messrs. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.—A performance of the excellent comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Christmas night. Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Thomas Placide will appear on the occasion—this being the first of a series of entertainments to be given at the Academy under the direction of Mr. C. W. Tayleuro.

On Wednesday evening Mr. De Cordova will read Dickeng's "Christmas Carol." at the Brooklyn Athenseum. WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN INVESTIGATION-THE TARIPP BILL-NEW. YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE—THE WHISKY PRAUDS—FOREFATHERS' DAY—COLORED MES'S INSTITUTE. BY THE BURNETH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1866. The House Committee on Indian Affairs resumed, on Saturday, the charges against Commissioner Bogy, and examined a large number of witnesses. The evidence went to show that the samples offered by parties bidding from \$30,000 to \$40,000 less than the successful bidder were fully as good and, in many respects, better than the samples of the successful party. The Commissioner wholly failed to justify himself in rejucting the bids of lower and responsible parties, and awarding the contract to higher bidders. The Committee have adjourned to the 3d of January, and in the mean time directed the Commissioner to make no contracts in his wards. The Committee are determined to probe this and all other matters connected with our Indian Affairs to the bottom, and show up the whole system of swindling now carried on. successful bidder were fully as good and, in many re-

the whole system of swindling now carried on.
It is said that the poor Indian gets only about one-quarter of the annual annuities which are voted to him by Congress. which are voted to him by Congress.

The Scuate Finance Committee have been engaged two days in considering the Tariff bill, and have made considerable progress. But few of the various interests interested in this important measure have appeared before them. A large number have informed the Committee that they will be here during the coming week. The bill will be changed, it is said, somewhat. No definite action will be had on any of the leading articles until the new bill is laid before them by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill ought to have been before the Committee a week ago. Why it is

been before the Committee a week ago. Why it is kept back is not known.
Collector Smythe arrived here this morning. It is said that the Special Committee who are investigating into the affairs of the Custom-House, are giving him

some trouble. He was to-night closeted for a long time with prominent officers of the Government The investigation into the whisky frauds of New-The investigation into the winsky frauds of New-York and Brooklyn has developed some very grave things. The Committee find that Mr. Dunbar, an Irishman, who has been a contractor, was appointed an Inspector through the influence of a distinguished member of the Cabinet.

The first celebration of Forefathers' Day in this city procurred last evening at the Columbia Law building.

The first celebration of Forefathers' Day in this city occurred last evening at the Columbia Law building, being the 246th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Between 200 and 300 persons were present, including many ladies, Chief-Justice Chase being the most prominent guest. There was a profusion of everything appropriate on the tables, the traditional New-England pumpkin pies and brown bread not being omitted. Addresses were made by the Rev. Drs. Boynton and Sunderland, Messrs. Glddings, Fossanden, Morris, and others. senden, Morris, and others.

Gen. Howard, as one of the trustees, has purchased grounds and buildings for a university for colored men on Seventh-st., which will be opened about the first of February next. The object of the

Institution is to educate colored men for preachers, doctors, and teachers, it being the intention to join the two former professions, in order that the spiritual and bodily affairs may be administered to by the same person. It is said the institution will be opened under very favorable auspices. The trustees embrace Gen. Howard, Rev. Mr. Boynton, Senators Wilson and Pomeroy, Congressman Cc.ok, of Illinois, and others. The President has issued an order directing that the proposed trial of Dr. Watson by a military commis-sion shall be suspended. The Cabinet has decided that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case must be recognized, sustained and obeyed in good faith, by all parties.

The President promised a leading New-York lawyer

days, the nomination for the New-York Naval Office. The Government Departments will close at noon to-morrow, to give the clerks an opportunity to prepare for Christmas.

Count De Beerthemy, the new French Minister, arrived here last night, and will probably be presented to the President by the Secretary of State toward the

yesterday, that he would send to the Senate, in a few

The President on Friday ordered warrants of pardon

The President on Friday ordered warrants of pardon to be issued to ex-Gov. Thomas Fletcher of Arkansas, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General, and to N. R. Slodge of Mississippi, on the recommendation of the Attorney-General and Wm. L. Sharkey.

A few members of Congress only are in Washington, nearly all of them having left the city to spend the Christmas holidays elsewhere.

Representative Pike's Select Committee to examina into the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the recent discharge of the persons convicted of the crime, expect to leave here on Monday for Charleston. Information has been received here of the passage of a law by the Legislature of North Carolina, granting general annesty and pardon to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offenses committed against the criminal laws of North Carolina.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

LOUISIANA. THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUNE.

AT THERORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The Congressional Investigation of Committee have decided to carry on the investigation at the St. Louis Hotel. The Committee commenced work at the St. Louis Hotel. The Committee commenced work at the St. Louis Hotel. Subpense for some 20 yestorday morning at an early hour. So witnesses have already been issued. Am

at the St. Louis Hotel. The Committees connected as yestorday morning at an early hour. Subpensa for some 20 witnesses have already been issued. Among those examined were Judges Warmouth and Howell. The Committee are to work day and night, to have the report ready by opening of Congress. The first examination of witnessess will be with regard to the riots, and subsequently with regard to the management of the Federal Departments, and also the sentiments of the Southern people. All who are connected with the Commission are sworn to secrecy. Lieut. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sheridan paid a short visit to the Committee this morning. The General will attend the races at the Melar thisafterneon.

THE INVESEIGATIONS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—The Congressional Committee's unties take a wide latitude. Ther are ordered to take evidence upon the riot, the affairs of the Custom-House, Internal Revenue affairs, the existence of secret Rebel societies, Gen. Sheridan's fitness to administrate this Department and his acts, and the present sentiment of the Southern people. Gov. Wells has written a very important letter to Sonator Trumbull upon Gen. Sheridan's administration, which he criticizes very severely.

TENNESSEE

BY TRINGBAPR TO THE TRIBUTE

CHATTANOGA, Dec. 23.—The Congress excursion party arrived here this morning. They spent the day in reviewing the battle-loid and National Cemetery and taking an excursion down the river. During the river trip Ben wade spoke at length on reconstruction questions, two-thirds of his hearers being rank Conservatives and Rebels. The party is treated with distinguished consideration by everybody. A delegation from the City Council of Nashville, over half of them ex-Rebels, arrived here last night to tender the hospitalities of the city to the distinguished visitors. They leave for there to-morrow morning, and will be feted and lientzed to their heart's content. Gen. Howard is not neglecting the interests of the Buréau in his journey.

VIRGINIA.

DISCHARGE OF DR. WATSON. RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—The military commission in the case of Dr. Watson of Rockbridge was this day dissolved by order of President Johnson, and the prisoner discharged. The order was made upon the Supreme Court's

> MARYLAND. JUDGE MAGRUDER'S SALE OF PREEDMEN.

BALTIMORAY TO THE THEMENA.

BALTIMORAY TO THE THEMENA.

BALTIMORA, Doc. 23.—It is generally understood that some action will be taken shortly in the United States District Court in this city, in reference to the alleged disregard of the Civil Rights bill by Judge Magrader of Am Arundel County, in sentencing negroes convicted of larceny to be sold, in accordance with the provisions of the Maryland Code; a provision which has not been repealed since Maryland became a free State. This law, authorizing the sale of negroes as a punishment for crime, is in direct conflict with the Civil Rights bill, which makes the indiction of any punishment upon the blacks, other than that prescribed for whites convicted of the same crime, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The matter is attracting considerable attention, and there is much speculation as to the course likely to be pursued.

CRIMES.

HRAVY ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA. BY THEMSEAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADRAPHIA, Dec. 23.—The store of William G. Cochrane & Co., No. 324 Walnut-st., was broken into on Friday night, the brick fire proof safe dug into, and railroad and tierment securities carried off to the amount of over \$44,000.

Coontrate a Co., No. 3.2. de de contrate a Co., No. 3.2. de contrate a Contra